

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 7, 1806.

FRANCFORT, May 24.
YESTERDAY several German deputies passed through Nancy, with passports from general Moreau, on their way to Paris, to enter into negotiations for peace.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) June 20.
Arrived schooner Bilbao, Norman, Baltimore, in 23 days.

Fourteen or fifteen captains and officers taken lately in the pickaroons cruising round the coast of this island, have been sent home in his majesty's ship Solebay, to be exchanged, in preference to exchanging them here; they were persons who were intimately acquainted with every bay, &c. on our coasts, and who had been brought in here several times; immediately on their being exchanged, they again infested our trade, which being hinted to admiral Parker, he judiciously gave orders for their transportation to England.

June 23.
We learn from Port-au-Prince, that Toussaint had sent an officer at the head of 300 men, to demand the cession of the Spanish part of St. Domingo—his motions having been known by the Spanish governor, he assembled 800 men, whom he ordered to be stationed at a post on the frontiers, through which the French must necessarily pass, with orders to stop their progress, which was done; the French commander was allowed to proceed alone to Santo Domingo, where, after a stay of three days, and several conferences with the Spanish governor, he received an order for his instantly leaving the Spanish territory.

June 25.
A French frigate which arrived at Saint Domingo not long ago, with commissioners from Buonaparte, has been sent to Curacao, in order to assist in refitting the ship which had the engagement with the American frigate Constellation.

PORTLAND, July 21.
Died lately at Scarborough of canine madness, a son of Mr. Enoch Berry, aged 10 years. This boy was bitten in April last by a cat, which at the time was supposed to be affected with canine madness, and was immediately killed on that account. The wound was perfectly healed in a few days, and the boy was apparently well till last Tuesday, when he complained of the wounded hand's paining him. The symptoms of madness soon after began—he refused all food except apples, which he bit at, and ate without touching them with his hands. Water was offered him, and the physician ordered it poured out before him, but he turned from it with disgust, and was greatly agitated when he saw it. He tried to bite every thing which came in his way, and once fastened his teeth upon his father's arm, took out a piece of the sleeve of his coat and shirt, but fortunately did not touch the flesh. He had his senses perfectly at intervals, knew his friends, but was all the time in the greatest agony. There was no great variation in the symptoms, excepting only that they grew stronger, and his horror became more extreme, till Friday evening, when he expired in the most excruciating tortures.

SALEM, July 25.
An Amsterdam article of the 14th of May says, the Batavian republic will soon have a new fleet completely equipped, of 18 ships of the line, two of them of 80 guns—to be commanded by admiral de Winter.

It is an ill wind that blows no body good—Two American seamen, impressed by the Triton frigate, were doing service on board of her when she took one of the Spanish galleons homeward bound. When the frigate arrived in England, they applied to the American consul, or agent, and obtained their release, having two hundred guineas prize money, each. We could be thus rewarded.

BOSTON, July 22.
NEWS FROM ITALY.
Salim, Friday evening, 9 o'clock.

Messrs. Young & Minns, Messrs. Young & Minns, has just arrived from Barcelona, via Gibraltar, 32 days from the latter place. Captain Orme brings the important news of the defeat of the Austrian army of observation, left by Melas before Genoa, while he went to meet Berthier with the army of Dijon. It is said the defeat was complete, and took place on the 18th of May. There had been a previous battle. Genoa was not in so favorable a condition as has been represented. The above news is brought on shore by boats which have been along side of the Essex. I shall see the captain when he lands, and endeavor to obtain further information.

From the Salem Register, July 25.
On Friday evening, arrived here, the brig Essex, Mr. Orme, master, from Barcelona, via Gibraltar—

32 days from the latter place. Accounts were received at Barcelona the day before captain Orme sailed, May 23, that on the 17th or 18th of May, general Massena made a successful sally from Genoa, and killed and took a great number of Austrians. The report was generally believed to be true at Barcelona. There was not the least probability of Genoa's falling, as great reinforcements were marching to its relief.—The city was constantly supplied with grain and provisions by flat bottomed boats from Barcelona, which from their construction could sail in shore, and of course out of the reach of the guns of the blockading ships.

There was an expedition going on from Gibraltar, from whence general Abercrombie sailed the 12th June, with two regiments of foot and two of cavalry. Its destination was unknown—but supposed either for Genoa or Malta.

The French privateers have ceased troubling our vessels in the Straights, unless armed, or bound to Gibraltar, which is blockaded by the Spaniards, who take all vessels bound there.

Accounts by captain Orme we understand have been received, that the king of Spain, by proclamation, had forbid the further piracies on the American commerce by the gun boats from Algeziras, &c.

From the London Daily Advertiser.

May 29.
The letter from Mr. Wickham, inserted in the London Gazette of Tuesday last, has given rise to some criticisms which we shall not attempt to confirm, but will allow ourselves some observations, in order to throw a light on those events which daily become more interesting. From that letter it is certain that general Kray, after having repulsed the right of the French, which passed too closely on him in his retreat towards Ulm, regained possession of Memmingen. But it is pretended that the corps which he left there under count de Meerfeld was again driven from it on the evening of the same day. This is founded, on government, in publishing Mr. Wickham's letter of the 13th, having made no mention of that of the 14th, which is supposed to contain an account of the reverses; on a letter in the Paris papers, dated from the head quarters of Lecourbe, at Memmingen, on the evening of the 12th; on a letter in the German papers, dated from Augsburg on the evening of the 12th, stating that the enemy on that day vigorously attacked Middelheim, which is several leagues to the east of Memmingen; and finally, on the retreat of general Kray towards the Ulm, as avowed by Mr. Wickham.

Until we receive further information, we shall confine our remarks to the contents of Mr. Wickham's letter. From that it appears, that the object of general Kray is, to maintain his communication with the prince de Reufs, in the Voralberg, by guarding the line of the Iller. Nothing, in fact, is of greater importance, and nothing more difficult, than the execution of that plan. It is about twenty leagues from Ulm to the foot of the mountains of the Tyrol, and to the eastern part of the Lake of Constance; and we may calculate the number of troops that would be required to preserve a line of so great extent. Every thing concurs to prove, that the French army is more numerous than that of the Austrians. This superiority, combined with the advantage which the army that attacks has always over one that keeps on the defensive, does not allow us to believe that the allies will be able to maintain themselves in their position. The tactics of Moreau serve to increase our apprehensions. He does not seem disposed to come to a general action, but contents himself with the main of his army to make head against that of the Austrians, while Lecourbe on his right, and general Susanne on his left, push the two wings of Kray, the one commanded by general Meerfeld, and the other by general Staray; and we observe with regret that their numbers afford them the means either of turning them or obliging them to fall back upon the Danube.

The manœuvres of Lecourbe would necessarily cut off general Kray's communication with prince de Reufs, and those of St. Susanne tend evidently to push general Staray beyond Ulm, in order to desolate that city, from which the magazine will probably be removed to Donauwerth, by the Danube. We do not think, that in such a critical position general Kray would risk a battle, the loss of which might bring on the most disastrous consequences, and should not be surprised to learn, by the next accounts, that he has taken the position between the Danube and the Lech, where he would be more concentrated, better protected in the angle formed by the two rivers, more at hand to receive reinforcements, and in an attitude more formidable to the enemy, who would not venture to attack him in so strong a situation.

The intelligence from Germany is not in the least contradictory to the dispatches last received from our ministers with the allied army; on the contrary, every article seems to confirm it. For though some accounts

from the French army reach as low as the 18th inclusive, they all studiously abstain from any detail of the battle of the 18th, previously announced in a telegraphic dispatch, which affords a sufficient proof that they had no advantage to communicate.

From the Halifax Journal.

July 17.

We have stopped the press to mention the arrival of the Earl of Leicester packet, from Falmouth in 35 days. We have papers by her to the 10th ult. Genoa still held out. The French army having crossed the Alps had reached the plains of Piedmont on the 18th of May. General Melas had advanced with the main body of his army to Turin, and it was expected that a general engagement would take place in a few days which would decide the fate of Italy. The Austrian army under general Kray, had retired behind the Danube, after leaving a garrison in Ulm, and general Moreau did not discover a disposition to advance further into Germany, but was detaching a part of his army to Italy. The renewal of hostilities in Egypt is confirmed by official advices received by government. A report prevailed that the French fleet was at sea, and this report was confirmed by an American vessel which the Earl of Leicester fell in with, the matter of which reported that he had fallen in with a Venetian, which came through them.—If this intelligence is true we have no doubt but our brave tars will soon give a good account of them. The treaty between France and America, was progressing fast, and it was expected would in a very short time be finally concluded.

Letter from Halifax, July 17.

On the 19th May the Channel fleet under lord St. Vincent put into Torbay in distress—several of the ships disabled, and other ways materially injured.—This gave the combined fleets an opportunity to leave Brest, which 'tis said they embraced, and had actually sailed.—On the 27th May lord St. Vincent, with as many of his ships as could be got ready, and several others that had joined him, put to sea in quest of the enemy.—Should they meet the consequence is obvious.

The duke of Kent leaves this place in a short time, being, as we have just learnt by the packet appointed commander in chief of the army of Ireland.

The captain of the packet reports, that Genoa is actually relieved—but we do not find this report authenticated—it is, however, more than probable.

Royalism is said in the late papers to gain ground fast in Paris—but whether in favour of Louis XVIIIth, or king Buonaparte, is perhaps problematical.

I find as yet, nothing respecting American affairs—amidst the immense perplexity and importance of European politics, transatlantic concerns appear unnoticed.

PROVIDENCE, July 23.

By captain Hudson, lately arrived at Newport from the Havana, from whence he sailed under convoy of the United States frigate General Greene, we are informed, that while on the passage from New Orleans to the Havana, with an American brig under convoy, the General Greene fell in with a British 74 gun ship which fired a shot at the brig to bring her to for examination. As neither the brig nor the General Greene paid any attention to this, but kept on their course, a boat was dispatched from the 74 to board the brig.—The General Greene upon this fired a shot at the boat, which immediately brought her along side; in consequence of which the 74 bore down and spoke the frigate, demanding the reason why her boat was fired upon;—to which captain Perry replied, that it was to prevent her boarding the brig, which was under his protection. The captain of the man of war then observed, it was very surprising that a British 74 gun ship could not examine a merchant brig! Captain Perry replied, if she had been a frigate ship she should not do it to the dishonour of his flag. He then in polite terms asked captain Perry if he would consent to the brig's being examined.—Capt. Perry assented, but observed that would be useless, as he knew her cargo to be no ways liable to seizure. The General Greene arrived yesterday at Newport, all well.

NEW-YORK, July 25.

Yesterday arrived at this port the schooner Neptune, captain Stanwood, in ten days from St. Bartholomew. The day the Neptune sailed captain Stanwood came down from Guadaloupe to St. Bartholomew in a cartel, and informed that two days previous to his leaving that place, a brig arrived there from Bordeaux in 18 days, with the important news that the French fleet, consisting of 20 sail, had put to sea.